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February 26, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 71
Humidity 95 75

February 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 63
Humidity 87 75

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

二拜禮 號六廿月二英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$10 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Austro-Hungary Not Participating in German Military Action.

London, February 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Vienna on February 22 says that in the Lower House Dr. Seidler emphasised that Austro-Hungary was not participating in the German military action against Russia. (Applause.)

Soviets Agree to Peace Terms.

London, February 25.

A Petrograd message states that the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets have agreed to peace terms by 128 votes against 85, with 26 abstentions.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Raiders Repulsed.

London, February 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique, states:—We repulsed raiders east of Arras. There is hostile artillery fighting south-west of Cambrai in the Messines sector.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

London, February 23.

It is reported from Zurich that the Berlin newspapers have enormous headlines recording the refusal of the Constitutional Reform Committee to accept the Government's scheme for an equal direct secret ballot for Prussia. The fury of the Left papers is the unbounded talk of the day, and there is universal mourning and fear that the people will rise against the tyrants. The Berliner Volks Zeitung emphasises the disastrous impression that the decision will produce in the trenches.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

London, February 25.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, presiding at the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference luncheon, stated that the Conference, in substance, accepted the British Labour War Aims Memorandum, including the independence of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro, and basing other territorial changes mainly on justice and right. Their aims constituted an irreducible minimum. He ridiculed the so-called foolish talk that British Labour was going to negotiate with the olive branch in their hands while the enemy was fully armed.

MR. GERARD'S NEW BOOK.

London, February 25.

The Times publishes the first instalment of the new book on Germany by Mr. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin. In this he gives his impression of the Kaiser and the workings of absolute Monarchical rule. To illustrate the Kaiser's craft Mr. Gerard reveals an incident at the New Year's reception in 1914 when the Kaiser excited the curiosity of other Diplomats by conversing at length with Mr. Gerard and the Turkish Ambassador. "What the Kaiser said to me shows his subtlety of purpose. The Kaiser talked to me at length about what he called Japanese designs on the United States. He warned me that Mexico was full of Japanese spies and an army of Japanese colonels. He also spoke about France, saying that he had made every effort to make up with France, but the French refused to meet his overtures and he would not try again to heal the breach between France and Germany. Little did I know then the purpose at the back of that conversation, but it is now clear that the Emperor wished to have the Government of the United States persuaded through me that he was really trying to keep Europe at peace and that the responsibility for what was going to happen would be on France. But the reference to Japan and the alleged hostility against us on the part of the faithful hold of the Japanese in Mexico made me wonder at the time. There were many evidences subsequent to that New Year's Day reception of an attempt to alienate us from Japan. As a climax clarifying what the Emperor had in mind came the famous Zimmermann Note. The plotting and intriguing for power and mastery. Such is the business of absolute rulers which is to-day the thing, as President Wilson calls it, which brought the American people face to face with Kaiserism."

SPEECH BY ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

London, February 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, says that addressing the Fatherlanders at Cologne on February 20, Admiral von Tirpitz said:—We must show we are superior to England in tenacity. The Western Powers constitute our greatest danger. Unhappily the intensive submarine has been so long delayed that the enemy's counter-measures impede its speedy fleet. We shall, however, hold out longer than England." Admiral von Tirpitz concluded by declaring that the question of Belgium remained the pivot of the war.

HERR DITTMAN NOT TO BE RELEASED.

London, February 24.

The Reichstag has rejected a proposal to release Herr Dittman, a well-known German Socialist who was court-martialed on February 4, for the duration of the Session. The minority was composed of Poles of both Socialist parties.

SPANISH PRESS ANGRY.

London, February 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says the Press is most angry at the sinking of the Marconia. They suggest a withdrawal of the protection of German interests, and even advocate a rupture of diplomatic relations.

COTTON EXPORTS.

London, February 21.

At the monthly meeting of the Cotton Employers and Operatives and the Lancashire members of the House of Commons held in the House of Commons it was reported that the understanding to allow cotton imports sufficient to supply sixty per cent. of the requirements had hitherto been carried out, but that shipping for exports of raw cotton and that stocks of manufacturers were accumulating.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

UKRAINIAN PEACE QUESTION.

Czerin's Anxiety.

London, February 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a message from Berlin states that the Reichstag has ratified the Ukrainian Peace Treaty.

The Emperor Charles has conferred with the Kaiser at Main Headquarters. General von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and the Chief of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, General Vonas, attended.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna correspondent explains that the Czerin's resolve to cede Cholem to Ukraine is due to an anxiety to conclude peace, and thereby keep up the Austrian spirits, and score off M. Trotsky.

SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CLUB THANKED.

London, February 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a letter to the Overseas Club thanking the Shanghai Branch for a donation of \$1,300 for hampers for the front says:—"This is a practical demonstration that Britons overseas are prepared to undergo great sacrifices for the common cause. It is most encouraging to everyone fighting in France."

FOR CHINESE LABOURERS IN FRANCE.

London, February 24.

The Young Men's Christian Association is appealing for seventy thousand pounds sterling for the welfare of the many thousands of Chinese labourers in France. The China Association has contributed over ten thousand pounds.

TURKS RE-OCCUPYING ARMENIA.

London, February 25.

The Turks are rapidly re-occupying Armenia, following their entry into the important centre of Erzinjan. They have now occupied Platana, which is only eight miles from Trebizond.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

London, February 24.

It is stated that the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference is approaching an agreement on the War Aims Memorandum, which has been endorsed practically unchanged. The League of Nations and economic relations proposals of the British memorandum made progress. The more difficult subject of territorial adjustments was revised and the Conference strengthened the paragraph relating to Alsace-Lorraine in the direction of claiming restitution of the provinces to France. The Italian Socialists attended yesterday, and submitted a memorandum in favour of the League of Nations, declaring that the breaking up of Austria-Hungary was indispensable to peace.

The French amendment to the British memorandum which the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference adopted declared that as the German declaration of war in 1914 deliberately broke the treaty of Frankfurt it would be open to the League of Nations to reconsider the whole question of Alsace-Lorraine. The Conference further declared that the future of the German colonies in the tropics should be left in the hands of the League of Nations, due regard being paid to the wishes of the people of the neighbouring British commonwealths.

M. Vandervelde, the Belgian delegate, presiding at the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference, said they could not ignore what the Bolsheviks had done to discredit international socialism and democracy. They had made an irretrievable mistake in laying down their arms before imperialism was defeated.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA.

Amsterdam, February 22.

The Rumanian Premier, Generalissimo Averescu, has arrived at Bucharest to meet Dr. Kuhlmann. Count Czerin is expected.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that after a conference with Count Czerin and Premier Averescu at Bucharest, Dr. Kuhlmann, who has gone to Bucharest, expects to renew negotiations with Russia at Brest-Litovsk if the Russians undertake to accept the terms laid down.

The German press is most turbulent as regards the negotiations with Rumania. It expresses the opinion that owing to the hopelessness of her military situation Rumania will not expect too much, while the Hungarian Premier, replying to an interpellation in the Lower House, has forecasted the military and economic subjugation of Rumania.

AN AVIATION FEAT.

Rome, February 22.

A British chaser plane, which left London yesterday, has arrived. The journey was completed in six stages.

THE FALL OF JERICHO.

London, February 22.

The capture of Jericho is of considerable military importance because it ensures to us a commanding position at the head of comparatively level ground parallel with the Jordan Valley, while it also constitutes another severe blow for the Turks who, unless they are far more disorganised than there is reason to hope, will probably bring up formidable reinforcements to oppose our further advance. A noteworthy fact is that the whole of the newly captured district was the private property of the Sultan.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the capture is of much importance. The British on the bank of the Jordan will greatly help in establishing touch with the Arabs thereby greatly encouraging their allies, who have fought a long and tough fight against overwhelming numbers. General Allenby's position is now well defined. The right flank rests on the Dead Sea and the left on the Mediterranean, hence a frontal attack alone is possible for the enemy. We control the Dead Sea and have access to the rich territory on the eastern side and menace the railway to Damascus. Ahead we have a safer country and better roads.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL.

German Offensive a Raid of Brigandage.

London, February 23.

An Amsterdam telegram says that Germany admits receipt of the document confirming Russia's peace offer signed by M. Lenin and M. Trotsky. It is semi-officially stated that Germany will not reply immediately as Herr Kuhlmann is meanwhile otherwise engaged in Bukharest.

A wireless Russian message says: General Krylenko orders a revolutionary mobilisation to form guerrilla warfare in every street, village and town if the Germans refuse to conclude peace.

The Russian naval authorities have given up hope of active operations by the fleet, which is completely disorganised.

The Bolshevik Commissaries in a further proclamation declare that the enemy peace ideas are based on usurpation and violence. It denounces the German offensive as a raid of brigandage and accuses the bourgeoisie of a sympathetic attitude towards Germany in order to overthrow the revolution. The Commissaries renew their appeals to the Soviets to organise an army, to expel harmful elements, strain every nerve to improve supplies and to exercise severe discipline throughout the country.

Britishers Advised to Leave Petrograd.

London, February 23.

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says: A British military order has been issued to all Britishers of military age in Petrograd, who have been hitherto exempted to be ready to start homewards on six hours' notice. Other Britishers able to go, especially women and children, are advised to leave Russia without delay.

Besieged Students in Finland.

Stockholm, February 23.

The besieged students in the Helsingfors district, mentioned last night, number five thousand. They are stranded in the Pelling archipelago. The Swedish Minister of Marine has announced that a naval expedition is impossible owing to the ice. Representations are being made to Helsingfors.

The Petrograd Commissaries of the People have appointed a special General Staff for the district of Petrograd and martial law has been established under which "counter-revolutionary elements will be exterminated without difficulty." The whole population is mobilised for defence work. An extraordinary session of the Soviet Parliament has considered recent events. M. Sverdloff, presiding, said that now the mask was torn from Germany nothing remained but to save the republic. Parliament passed a resolution approving of the acts of the Executive and relying upon the workmen, soldiers and peasants to support the Soviet authority.

Germans Still Advancing.

London, February 24.

A wireless German official message says: We advanced by forced marches into Estonia, the enemy resisting at some points. We are approaching Reval. We took prisoner one thousand and liberated six hundred Austro-Germans at Walk. We also captured Ostrov. We took a thousand prisoners at Bulbinovo. We have occupied Borrisov and Linsingens and our troops have entered Iakork.

The Peace Terms.

London, February 24.

A Russian wireless message says: Replying to the Russian proposals of the 16th, Germany on the 21st inst. intimated readiness to conclude peace as follows:—Firstly, Germany and Russia to declare the state of war ended; secondly, regions west of the line indicated at Brest-Litovsk to the Russian delegation; formerly belonging to Russia, to be no longer under Russian territorial protection; in the region of Dvinsk this line must be advanced to the eastern frontier of Courland and Germany and Austria-Hungary will define the further fate of these regions in agreement with their populations; thirdly, Livonia and Estonia must be immediately cleared of Russian troops and Red Guards and be occupied by German police till security is guaranteed by their constitutions; fourthly, Russia will conclude peace with Ukraine and evacuate Ukraine and Finland; fifthly, Russia to do her utmost to secure the orderly return of the eastern Anatolian frontiers to Turkey; sixthly, complete demobilization of the Russian army; seventhly, the Russian fleet, including Entente warships, must be kept in Russian harbours till a general peace, or disarmament; eighthly, the Russo-German commercial treaty of 1904 comes into force, free export of ores must be guaranteed and a new commercial treaty must be negotiated; ninthly, legal and political relations will be regulated in accordance with the first German-Russian convention; tenthly, Russia promises to end all propaganda against the Quadruplex; eleventhly, the conditions must be accepted within forty-eight hours and Russian plenipotentiaries must sign at Brest-Litovsk within three days the peace treaty which must be ratified in a fortnight.

The "Vostochnye Zvestiya" states that the probable terms of peace with Russia will be the complete evacuation of Livonia and Estonia, the immediate release of all Germans, Estonians and Letts prisoners by Russia, the recognition of Finnish independence and the Ukraine peace and the complete evacuation of Finland and Ukraine.

Russia's Fleet Trapped.

London, February 24.

A Petrograd message says: The Russian fleet, including a number of modern dreadnoughts, is icebound in Revel. According to a Helsingfors telegram it is feared that unless destroyed they may fall into the hands of the Germans as the crews will not fight.

Russia Accepts Germany's Conditions.

London, February 24.

A wireless Russian official message says: M. Lenin and M. Trotsky have sent a message to Berlin of Russia's acceptance of the German peace conditions and are sending a delegation to Brest-Litovsk.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE WRCKED.

Paris, February 22.

The "Temps" says: A French dirigible scouting near Havre on the 20th accidentally collided with a cliff. The bombs exploded wounding a number of civilians. The commander and one of the crew were killed and the dirigible was destroyed.

FIREARMS IN IRELAND.

London, February 23.

An order has been gazetted in Dublin prohibiting the carrying or keeping of firearms, munitions and explosives in the counties of Galway and Tipperary.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

SILVER MARKET DULL.

London, February 23.

Messrs. Montagu, in their report on the silver market state that the market is dull with a slight further fall in the price. The Shanghai exchange is disposed to be steady. It is reported from Washington that the United States will furnish Mexico with a million pounds sterling of gold before the April return for Mexico also removing the restrictions on the export of silver. In this event supplies are likely to become more plentiful as the year advances. The Indian silver holding is the lowest since November 11, 1913.

SILVER STEADY.

London, February 24.

The Silver Market is steady.

NEW BISHOP OF FUKIEN.

London, February 21.

The Reverend John Hind, Headmaster of the Church Missionary Society's High School at Fookhow has been appointed Bishop of Fokien, in succession to Dr. Price, retired.

THE SILVER BADGE.

New Conditions of Award to Naval Forces.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that—

Under the provisions of the Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act, 1917, the following amended conditions for the award of the Silver War Badge have been approved for H.M. Naval Forces—

The Badge will be granted, subject to the approval of the Admiralty, to the following who have served in the Forces since August 4, 1914—

(a) Those services that have been terminated, after service at sea or abroad, on account of wounds or physical infirmity for which they were not themselves responsible.

(b) Subject to their being over military age (as defined in the Military Service Act) or certified as permanently and totally unfit under the Review of Exceptions Act, those whose services have terminated:—

(1) After service at Home only, on account of medical unfitness for which they were not themselves responsible.

(2) After service at sea, abroad, or at home, on account of age, or other cause not within their own control.

As hitherto the award will include officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and Naval Forces of the Dominions, Royal Fleet Reserve, Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve; officers and men of the mercantile marine serving under special naval engagements in H.M. ships and auxiliaries; members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service and Reserve; officiating ministers, civilian medical practitioners and dental surgeons who have given whole-time service.

Applications for the Badge should be made as follows:—Royal Indian Marine—to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, S.W.1; Dominion Naval Forces—to the High Commissioner for the Dominion concerned; all of the Naval Services—to the Accountant-General of the Navy (Medal Branch), Admiralty, S.W.1.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Race Meeting.—3rd Day, Hamilton's Circus Causeway, 9.15.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

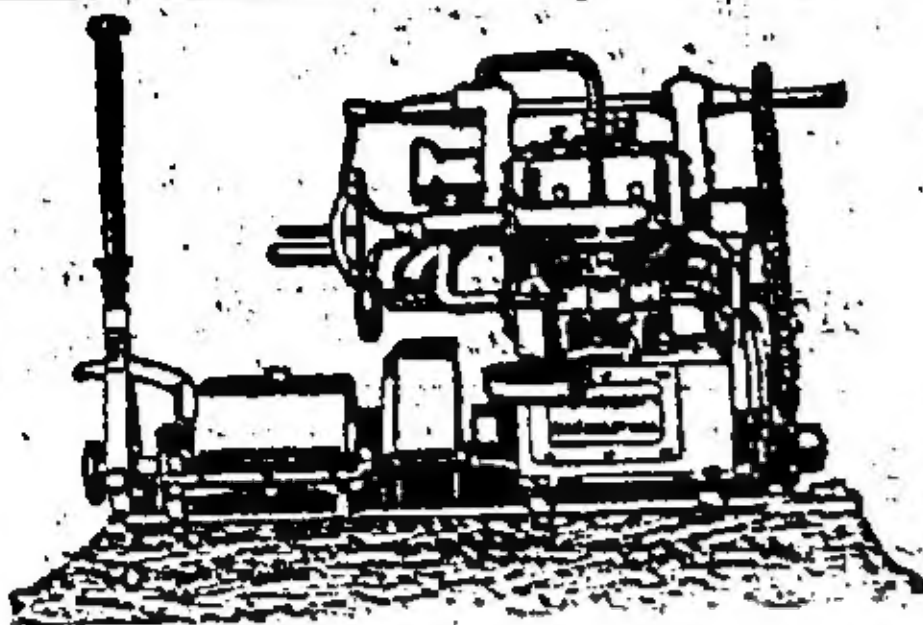
Race Meeting.—2nd Day, Hamilton's Circus Causeway, 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

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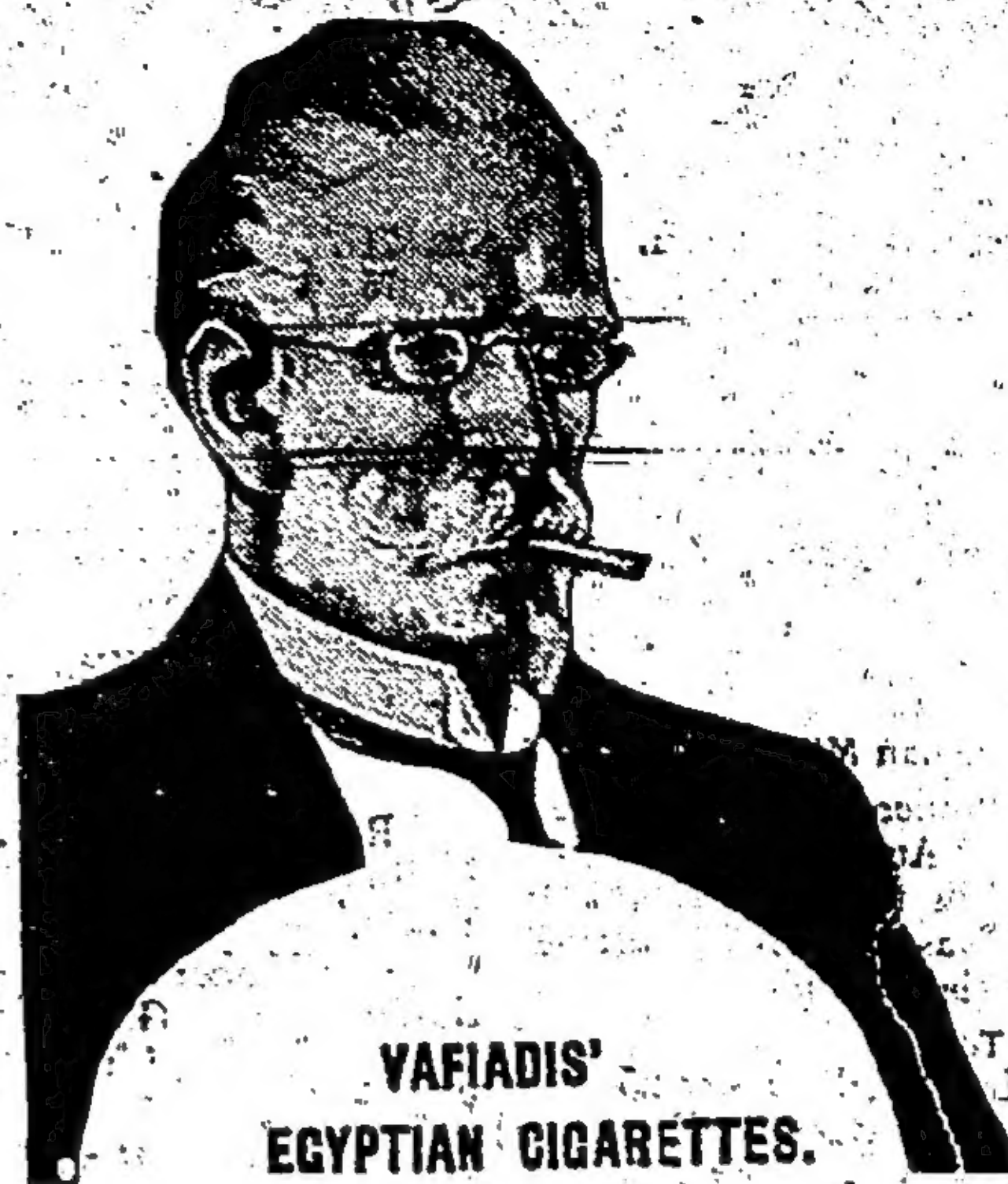
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
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"	50	1.20

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GENERAL NEWS.

Soldiers' Needlework.
An exhibition of needlework by
soldiers in Bath War Hospital
includes beautiful specimens
made by a man with one arm.
He holds the frame between his
knees, using the needle with his
hand.

Scene in Church Pulpit.
During evening service in a
Congregational church at Owm-
bran, near Newport, a man in the
congregation entered the pulpit
and roughly shook the pastor, the
Rev. W. J. Lewis. The man was
promptly removed, but the ser-
vice had to be abandoned. No
reason for the man's conduct is
known.

Army Headgear in Court.
When Lieut. Hepworth, R.E.,
was giving evidence at a St.
Pancras inquest recently, the
coroner (Mr. Byrne) asked him to
remove his headgear. The Lieut.
said he had authority of the re-
gulations to wear the hat, but if
the coroner asked him as a favour to
remove it he would do so. The
request was put in the form of
a favour, and Lieut. Hepworth
complied.

Policeman Refuses a Reward.
A constable with conscientious
objections to the acceptance of a
reward for arresting two military
absentees was advised by the
Greenwich magistrates recently
to "take the gifts the gods give
you." Asked his reasons for re-
fusing, the constable said: "One
of the men has been out four
times, and has been wounded,
and I don't like to take a reward
for arresting him."

Elephant's 3 Bottles of Whisky.
By way of a tonic to a perform-
ing elephant that had failed
twice on a journey to the Shep-
herd's Bush Empire, where it
was "appearing," three bottles
of whisky were given. The crea-
ture died afterwards of double
pneumonia and other complica-
tions, and its death led to a
charge at West London recently
against its owner, the case being
adjourned.

Useful Automatic Writing.
Mr. Blyth Bond, F.R.I.B.A., a
well-known authority on
ecclesiastical architecture, told
the Bath Theosophists yesterday
that by means of automatic writ-
ing he had become possessed of
information which enabled him
to settle the long vexed question
of the original site of Glastonbury
Abbey, and also to locate the
exact position and dimensions of
the Edgar Chapel, which had long
baffled antiquarians.

Church Army Chief's Tragic End.
After motor-cycling to the
Church Army Headquarters
Church in Upper Berkeley-street,
to conduct the Sunday morning
service, the Rev. Edward Rain-
bow, secretary of the Men's
Social Department, collapsed as
he was about to enter the build-
ing and died before medical aid
could be obtained. Mr. Rain-
bow was responsible for several
developments of the society's war
work, including a number of
hostels in London for men on
short leave.

Ranker Officer's Rogus D.S.O.
Among several charges brought
against Temporary Lieut. Walter
Everett Shaw, Cheshire Regi-
ment, at a court martial recently,
was that of wearing the ribbons
of the D.S.O. and M.C., to which
he was not entitled. He is alleged
to have said that he got the M.C.
for capturing a machine gun, and
the bar for bringing in wounded.
The D.S.O. was granted for bring-
ing in a battalion from the front
line, he being the only officer
left. Accused, who rose from the
ranks, pleaded guilty.

Lady Linerick's Butler.
No fewer than 1,400,000 sol-
diers and sailors passing through
London on their way to or from
the front have received a meal
and a sherry wine at Lady
Linerick's Free Bar at London
Bridge Station. On a recent
occasion a week it is said to have
served 100,000 meals. The bar
has been described as the most
successful in the world. Since
the war it has been a most
successful and well-known
restaurant. Mrs. Linerick, who
is a well-known philanthropist,
has been running the bar since
the war, and has been a most
successful and well-known
restaurant. Mrs. Linerick, who
is a well-known philanthropist,
has been running the bar since
the war, and has been a most
successful and well-known
restaurant.

NOTICES.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Massageur.
Eleven years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.—Two or three
LARGE OFFICE ROOMS
in Central Locality. Apply to:—
Tong Seng & Co., 19, Queen's
Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

LOST—In Connaught Road, Central, Sunday Forenoon, a **BRINDLE BULL DOG** with white head. Address (Mrs. Davis, Hongkong Hotel) on collar. Answers to the name of "Billy." This dog suffers from epileptic fits. Finder will be rewarded on returning the dog to Inspector McEwen, c/o Central Police Station.

5, DUDDÉLL STREET.

Powell Building, 12, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong.

By Order,
A. B. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1913.

The usual bi-weekly Tea
Dances WILL NOT BE HELD
on the following days:—
FRIDAY, 22nd February,
and
TUESDAY, 26th February,
but will be RESUMED on:—
FRIDAY, 1st March.
J. H. TAGGART.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

J. T. SHAW

HAVING been appointed
MARINE AGENTS to the
above Company, we are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS and issue
Policies at Current Rates.
UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong 1st February, 1918.

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

Names for 1918 issue

DIRECTORY
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. BOX 1000

Johns Creek, Georgia. Bad Leg,
Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples,
of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison,
(See, etc.) If so,
do I want you to send me
free bottles and money statements which
cannot be below the amount of the
what you want and you must have
be permanently cured, is a medicine
that has cured thousands of cases of
poisonous matter which alone is the
of your suffering. Carle's Blood
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composed of ingredients which quickly
drain, overcome, and expel from the
system all the impurities of the blood,
and by rendering it clean and
pure, it enables you to effect a complete
lasting cure.

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collection of uncollected testimonials from
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

PROFITEERING.

One hears a great deal about profiteering at home and the steps that are being taken there to punish those who, out of sheer greediness, inflate the price of commodities to such an extent that they enrich themselves enormously in a very short time. With relief we hear they are being weeded out and dealt with in such a severe manner as to make them pause before erring in the same direction again. Such an example is made of them that should act as a deterrent to others who would follow similar methods if they could without being taken to task. That is what is being done at home. But how many people living in Hongkong think, or if they do think, take any steps to put down the profiteering which is rife in this very colony on the part of most Chinese dealers. It flourishes here on an enormous scale, and will continue to do so unless some determined front is shown to those who practise it. The Chinese shopkeepers have a nasty way of looking upon foreigners as persons rolling in wealth who should be squeezed as dry as possible, and the way in which they do it is so systematic and utterly barefaced, that one is often struck dumb at the colossal impudence of it.

Since the war the cost of living in Hongkong has gone up by leaps and bounds as everyone can testify, and while in certain commodities a rise in price was to be expected, the fact remains that in many cases tremendous advances have been made for which there is not the slightest justification. When surprise is expressed at the dearth of certain articles the compendious says nonchalantly "The War," but in numerous cases he is a prevaricator of the very first water, for there are many kinds of food upon which the war cannot by any stretch of imagination be said to have any effect. Yet the compendious blames the war because increases have been made. We do not intend to detail the many articles of food and household necessities which have risen abnormally in price, though we could do so if so minded. Suffice it to say that there is a good deal of profiteering going on in the Colony which should be investigated so that the foreigner could be protected from those who fill their pockets at the expense of his.

The work is one for our erstwhile friends the Food Committee, we are not going to ask where they are, for we have done so on so many previous occasions that we have begun to believe they are posted as "Missing." The Food Committee has nominally been in existence long enough for the public to realize that not much is to be expected from it, and this being the case it would be better if concerted by those who are affected were to be taken at once. The foreign residents in Japan have been victimized in the same way but from reports of the measures they put into operation, we rather think they have more enterprise than we possess in Hongkong. The Butchers Guild some time ago in Japan got the profiteering fever pretty badly, but their foreign patrons did not do any shilly-shallying. They combined, with the result that in the face of the opposition meat was brought down to a normal level. It is a combination of forces against the compendious that is necessary in Hongkong before he can be made to see that people do not leave England merely for the purpose of putting money into his till. There is no earthly reason why we should not consider suggestions similar to those made in Japan of starting a foreign co-operative association. There should be no difficulty in floating such a scheme, and it would be in the interests of the foreign community if it was put into operation. Even in Peking where foreigners are not large in number, many of them club together to procure certain foodstuffs and other articles from home, the cost being much less than they would have to pay if they patronized the compendious for everything. Complaints of profiteering are as numerous as the leaves of Valambrosa, but no-one does anything to alter conditions, and if they continue to do nothing but complain of the way in which they are being fleeced by the penny-farthing business round the Central Market, then they have no one to blame but themselves.

Memorials to Soldiers.

The telegram stating that the Imperial War Graves Commission has approved of the provision of memorials in British military cemeteries abroad and that the Government has undertaken to bear the cost of laying out and maintaining such cemeteries, makes very pleasant reading. The underlying idea of perpetuating the memory of the men who have laid down their lives in a foreign clime in order to keep safe the beloved country of their birth, is nothing but praiseworthy, and the Government will receive the support of the whole nation in the step it has taken. The French Government announced some time ago its willingness to make a free grant of the land which was the site of British cemeteries, and now that the various regiments and other military formations have been asked to send in suggestions for the design of headstones and there is recommended a central memorial in each cemetery in addition, it would seem that the memory of Britain's countless heroes is not going to be permitted to fade into the forgetfulness that time always begets. But grateful remembrance must be shown in some tangible form to the living dependents of these glorious dead, and to put up headstones and give only paltry allowances to the widows and orphans would be unpardonable hypocrisy. But the temper of the country will insist on justice even if it fails to secure generosity, and with this assurance we feel that we can give a hearty welcome to the scheme of tribute-paying memorials.

The Travail of Russia.

Russia is indeed in sorry plight. Torn and divided by unpromising civil war, her people at the mercy of countless and ruthless factions, she is now being swiftly invaded by the power who but a few weeks ago was holding out the hand of peace—gloved as it was by deceit. History will furnish fewer more poignant stories of mis-directed idealism than that which tells of Russia's sorrow since the cast off the autocracy of the Romanoffs, for Liberty has run amok and bred its abnegation—Anarchy, whilst co-ordination and unity have given place to dissection and chaos. The latest news through points to a total demoralisation, the final result of which is difficult to foresee. Russia has been the disappointment of her Allies. A study of her travail affirms the truism that without control even righteous emotion is but the precursor of hysteria, for Russia is hysterical not inactive. She has failed her friends at a time when they needed her most, but she has failed herself at a juncture when true greatness seemed so accessible to her grasp. Censure of her present visionaries seems only just, but when the goal of Russia looks out from a re-established Government there will doubtless be a heartfelt contrition and a return to effective service in the establishment of a world-wide democracy.

Britons Overseas.

There is not a member of the Overseas Club in China who will not receive pleasure from reading what Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig said in his letter to the Overseas Club, in thanking the Shanghai Branch for a generous gift of money for the purchase of providing hampers for the men at the front. As Sir Douglas Haig remarked, "it was a practical demonstration that Britons overseas are prepared to make great sacrifices for the common cause. Since war commenced the Overseas Club has done a tremendous amount of good in a variety of ways to help the war along. Though we abroad are far removed from hostilities we nevertheless realise that that the old country is in need of all the assistance it can get, and it would be a lasting stigma on Britons scattered all over the globe if they stood aloof from the great struggle, and never raised a finger to help along the cause of their mother country. The Hongkong and Shanghai Branches of the Overseas Club have every reason to feel proud of what they have accomplished in the way of making contributions to the war.

DAY BY DAY.

MOST OF THE SHADOWS OF THIS LIFE ARE CAUSED BY STANDING IN OUR OWN SUNSHINE.—Emerson.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 17th Anniversary of Pardeberg.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.3/8d. Forthcoming Boxing Contest.
In connection with the Police Reserve forthcoming boxing contests, to be held sometime next month, we are asked to state that Kelly, of Kid Marriot's school of boxers, challenges any featherweight in the Colony.

Very Much Alive.
A recent issue of the *Manila Times* contained a notice of the death of Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson, the well-known proprietor of the Dollar Directory Company. Mr. Anderson writes from Singapore complaining that the *Manila Times* newspaper only gave him an obituary write-up of half a dozen lines, and expresses the hope that next time he dies the paper in question will give him half a column at least.

An Old Woman's Opium.
There was only one case of any importance in the Police Courts to-day. An old woman had been searched outside Kowloon Railway Station, when six tins, each containing one tin of opium were found in her possession. Two tins were sewn in the collar of her coat and two under each armpit. Mr. J. R. Wood convicted and accused and fined her \$800 with the option of six months imprisonment with hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the opium.

GAZA AND THE PROPHETS.

People Who are Sure this War is 'Armageddon.'

The capture of Gaza started all the students of prophecy looking for the end of the world.

The Protestant British Israel League held a Convention at the Westminster Central Hall on the Second Advent, and the posters somewhat superfluously added: "In case of air raids there is safe shelter in the Central buildings." The principal speaker was Miss Augusta Cook, who said that the present war was the Armageddon of the prophets, and the capture of Gaza by the British heralded the last phase of the struggle. Russia and Germany would then enter into an alliance, and hold Jerusalem against the British.

A battle would take place on the plains of Galilee, which would end in the victory of the British and herald the Second Advent.

The British Israel League are the thinkers who believe that the British nation is descended from the lost tribes of Israel. These are to be distinguished from the Jews who are descended from Judah, which makes it more remarkable that if we are the Lost Tribes we should be inviting the others to settle in Palestine.

The *Ranner of Israel*, the organ of the League, recently published an article by M. Jerrim, who states that this war is Armageddon; but the editor of the *Ranner* is not sure. He says it has yet to be proved.

No doubt he remembers the dismal failures of the prophetic students who identified Napoleon III., the Prince Imperial, and Prince Jerome as Antichrist, and had to move the prophecy on.

There was D. Gamming, who was so impressed with the coming end of the world that he used to get his coals in by the half-hundred, and yet left the world going strong when he died.

M. Jerrim writes: "According to the prophecy in Joel III, we may expect this great war to be brought to a decision in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, which region has been strongly garrisoned by the Germans and Turks, who seem determined to contend fiercely with the British forces, who are slowly but surely approaching that way from Egypt."

As this is the region south of Jerusalem, it will not be hard for this prophet to claim that he rightly interpreted the Scriptures.

But it will be very cheering to the Government and the Allied War Council to know that the British Israelites are with them and confident of victory between Gaza and Jerusalem.—*The Star*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A PLEA FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—As it is well known that the most authoritative works on any foreign country are always written by visitors after about a week's residence in the country concerned. The writer feels that no apology is necessary for this letter, written after attending the meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association and after listening to the very able speech of Col. Ward on Wednesday last.

To-day every government of the Allied cause is preaching both at home and abroad, that this war is essentially a war against autocracy, a war to give to the peoples of Europe real democracy. All these Governments are inviting their peoples to make real sacrifices of life, time and money in upholding what has become a sacred crusade of this century, above and beyond all other crusades that Christian nations have been urged to take part in.

In Hongkong not less than in Britain the British inhabitants are invited to give their lives and money for this sacred cause and yet here at this time, it seems that an autocracy exists that can neither be justified by military exigency nor by political need. The people who have made this colony the success it is have no greater privilege than to be allowed to pay taxes for the upkeep of a government which they neither control nor exercise a dominating influence in.

Prior to the war the Government in Britain—so-called democracy notwithstanding—made great efforts to instill into the people some idea of their manifold duties towards the country in regards to the payment of taxes and so forth. Steadily setting its face against any enlargement of the privileges of the people, with the well-known result that a Britisher abroad was thrown entirely on his own resources even when he was doing his level best to protect the industrial and commercial communities at home from the governmental supported encroachments of German and other interests—but to-day in view of strong public opinion the Government has at long last awakened to the necessity of practicing what it has so consistently preached, and the Bill which comes into operation this year will give our people at home those privileges which should have been theirs for many a long year ere this.

The excuse put forward again and again in Britain by the permanent officials—who have always been the real rulers of the country—against giving the people a greater measure of control, has always been that the common people were not sufficiently educated in world economics and international law to be able to intelligently handle difficult situations as they arose. This cannot be allowed in Hongkong where the men who control the great businesses of the Colony are all of them picked men of many years experience and at least as well educated as the permanent officials who control the colonies through the Colonial Office in London. More than this the men that constitute the life and well being of Hongkong are far more likely to know and understand the real needs of the Colony than officials secluded in the offices at Whitehall.

The war has considerably changed the views even of the most conservative of the permanent officials and the Home Government has all through this war been compelled to call into its councils business men of all shades of political opinion in order to supplement the knowledge of its permanent officials and permit the work of organisation supply and control to proceed. It is freely admitted to-day in the Cabinet, that without the knowledge supplied by these same business men, and labour representatives, the war could not have been carried on.

Hongkong stands first of all as an advanced agency of British trade and commerce on the threshold of one of the if not the world's greatest potential markets. In view of the fact that our

foreign trade must in the future pay off all the services of the war debt and in addition provide a livelihood for our people on a better and higher plane and standard of living than has been possible in the past, the time has surely come when the representatives of that trade and commerce should have a greater voice in the Government of the Colony, than the academic administrators of the permanent departments at home who have shown time and time again in the past three years of stress and strife that they do not reflect in any degree the feelings of the great mass of the people.

It is frequently said that now is not the time to worry the Government with the question of change in the administrative methods, but if this is so, why has the Home Government found it necessary to bring into being the Reform Act which, as is well-known, consumed more time in the House, and at the Speaker's conference than any other war time measure. If this is necessary in Britain it seems to me even more necessary here, where we ought to have the whole of the machinery necessary for advancing our trade and commerce ready against the time when we shall be thrown into the whirlpool of competition against the world.

At home a dozen committees are sitting studying the methods and plans to be adopted in the transition period of demobilisation after peace has been signed. The least that should be done in Hongkong and other Crown Colonies should be to arrange to have an elective Legislative Council which actually reflected the considered thought of those whose money and lives have been freely given in the war, and upon whose efforts and knowledge the success of our trade and financial well being must depend.

The difficulties that have to be faced in Hongkong are quite well understood, but if the people in Britain can be trusted to take a greater measure of responsibility in the government of the country in the future than has been the case in the past—the same holds good in the case of this Colony—and the needs of the Empire could be quite well safeguarded by allowing the British people here to elect the four non-official European Members of Council and by permitting a greater share of control to fall on the electorate. Charity begins at home where the people have made greater sacrifices of time, money and life than they have ever been called upon to make previously and the rulers of Britain have at last realised that we must protect first of all our own natural born peoples, and our own shops, factories and industries, before we can consider those others who, although our subjects have not been called upon to endure those privations and sacrifices that our own peoples have. If the war has taught us nothing else it has taught us both, common people and government officials alike, that the people who have fought and sacrificed are the people that we have first of all to consider.

It is upon those people that the burden of paying for the war must fall, not only in this generation but in the generations to come and that in order to rightly protect these peoples and the products of their hands and brains, both in Britain itself and in these Colonies that our work and money have created, it is only just and fair that they should have privileges commensurate with the sacrifices they have made, and that they should be given a greater measure of control than others who have not been called upon to make such sacrifices.

Hongkong represents more than a name, it represents to Asia the British ideal, and as that ideal is changing and has changed during the past three years the Government of Hongkong must needs follow suit or we shall be held up to the world by our critics to ridicule. Our efficiency instead of increasing must needs retrograde, not indeed because of ridicule, but because the lessons of the war will have been lost upon us.

For three years the war has been proving to us day by day and hour by hour, the greatness of British trade and commerce, and to-day we know that the greatest asset we had when we started was first our own Great United People and secondly our

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

This is hardly the time when one would expect German diables to become popular in America, but the United States Department of Agriculture, at any rate, is unprejudiced enough to recommend the more general use of sauerkraut. A tremendous rainfall throughout the country has resulted in an enormous cabbage crop, and the experts of the Department are of opinion that the large quantities now coming on the market can best be utilised in this form. This method of food conservation is said to be simple, and to require little labour and practically no outlay of capital. The ferment which develops in sauerkraut is the same acid as that which is found in sour milk, and is believed by many to have a beneficial effect upon the health.

To a certain kind of pickle, fermented by the sauerkraut process, was ascribed the good health of Japanese soldiers during the Russo-Japanese War, and Uncle Sam, profiting by this experience, has ordered large quantities not only of sauerkraut but of cucumber pickles and similar foods for the use of his own troops. The Department of Agriculture is circulating particulars of the sauerkraut process, which can be employed also for the preservation of string beans, beet-tops, turnip-tops, and other food material which would otherwise go to waste.

Referring to a recent story of a dog which took seriously the pretence of a man to be a dog and bit him in the face, a correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—The incident illustrates the dog's faculty for taking foolish human beings' play in deadly earnest for the time being, and may be paralleled. A wire-haired terrier and myself once saw two girls—one of them the dog's mistress—pretending to be two dogs in disguise and advancing on hands and knees in reluctant and abject obedience to the stern "Come here!" of their master, with their tongues nervously licking about their mouths, eyes alive looks, and every dog-dog sign of offering humiliation. The dog's sympathetic enmesh in his mistress's strange disgrace was almost too pathetic to be amusing. He tried to console the stern master by licking his hand miserably and looking back towards the two culprits—pleading as plainly as a dumb creature could for forgiveness of their unknown crime. And only last week I saw another terrier ludicrously afraid of a little girl of four who, announcing that she was a lion, advanced, with rolling eyes and gnashing teeth, roaring upon a devoted aunt and proceeded to devour her with gusto. Barney was so shocked and scared that he retreated trembling under the gown of his mistress. And yet he himself can assume a ferocity which terrifies the young lion herself, and might deceive anybody, so he might know it was "only acting."

It is one of the paradoxes of wealth says the *Japan Chronicle* that those who have it not, always know much better what should be done with it than those who are in actual possession. The Yozodan undertakes to instruct the Japanese millionaires on how they should dispose of their money. In fact it carries the process far beyond the millionaire class, and suggests that ¥10,000 might be extracted from every Tokyo motorist in order to pay for the much needed improvement of the roads of the capital. The motorists, we have no doubt, will hail the suggestion with enthusiasm. There must be something peculiarly ostentatious in the look of a car. Dr. Bury in a recent book referred to the tendency of magistrates to make a car owner pay for an accident—not because he was necessarily in the wrong but because he was presumed to be wealthy. The Japanese idea of the significance of a car is evidently a still more liberal one.

Incomparable industrial and commercial communities. It is representatives from these two great branches cannot rule Britain in the future then the doom of our race and Empire is sealed. —ARTHUR J. MOORE, Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF
HONGKONG.

(A) "I arrived at a time when a most important and far reaching change was about to be made in the condition of the Colony. Hongkong, was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, had developed into a great port, with a population of 218,000. Its area, including the point of Kowloon Peninsula, was 32 square miles. The northern shores of the harbour were Chinese territory; at She-mun, o. Cap-she-mun and Kai-moon, Chinese Custom-houses were established, and Chinese Customs cruisers operated within the ill-defined harbour limits to the great irritation of the community. The Kowloon extension agreement, signed on the 8th June, 1898, remedied this anomalous state of affairs in a harbour that, under the fostering care of Great Britain, had grown into the position of the third port in the

The whole of the Colony's activities were reviewed and the eulogistic speeches delivered by both Europeans and Chinese showed that the Colony was as strong as ever and that the Governor who was deservedly beloved and popular.

Yacht.	Hoop on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
	MS.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Lysbethowes	1.20	4.52.42	4.54.02
Dawn	"	4.04.53.02	4.53.42
Toinnette	"	4.06.55.01	4.55.41
Lady Ursula			
	Scratch	4.58.29	4.58.29
Dorothy		D.N.S.	—
Gael receives	40	4.53.04	4.52.24
Asthore	"	4.45.05.20	5.04.40
Position	Points for race.	Points to date.	
(1) Gael...	8	29	
(2) Dawn	6	34	
(3) Lysbeth	5	33	
(4) Toinnette	4	29	
(5) Lady Ursula	3	24	
(6) Asthore	2	11	
— Dorothy	—	8	

Disciplinary Board.
A Disciplinary Board will sit regularly on Mondays (except holidays) at Headquarters Club at 5.15 p.m.
Inspectors of the various commands may attend in rotation as members thereof.
The first regular Board will sit on Monday March 11th.

&c.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn presided and at the conclusion of play commented on the high standard of play that had been seen, and thanked the players for coming forward in the name of charity and providing such an interesting evening. A vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

A Dutch subject, Arend Spyker, working at a local factory, was fined £20 at Dartford for buying and selling sovereigns, for which he paid 22s. each. The police stated that he had done a considerable business with gold coins, which he got out of the country by the aid of Dutch sailors.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Iyo Maru T. 12,500	[SAT., 2nd, Mar. at 11 a.m.]
	*Okitsuki Maru T. 16,000	[FRI., 15th, Mar. at 11 a.m.]
	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	[SAT., 16th, Mar. at 11 a.m.]
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	[SAT., 20th, Mar. at 11 a.m.]
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Penang Maru T. 8,000	[WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar.]

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:
*Fushimi Maru WED., 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.
*Kashima Maru SAT., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	15,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	22nd Mar.
TERVO MARU	22,000	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERIA MARU	19,000	10th May.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, S. LEO, ORIZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIK, AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers:
KYO MARU 15,500
KYO MARU 17,200
SEIYO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Tjisondari 6th Mar. S.S. Tjikembang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 113, 8th Fl., Tel. 10.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 113.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	28th Feb. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kualchow	4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong February 26, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikini	Amoy	27th Feb.	4th Mar.	Java
Tjibodas	Java, M'ear & Manila	2nd Mar.	9th Mar.	Yokohama & Kobe
Boeroe	Java	5th Mar.	12th Mar.	Kobe
Tjitarom	Java	12th Mar.	18th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 26th Feb., at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 1st Mar., at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 28th Feb. at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Thur., 28th Feb. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 2nd Mar. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 8th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze River via Shanghai through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr. A. Dockway, second officer, Wingsang has gone second officer, Wosang. Mr. R. Fox, second officer, Wosang; has gone second officer, Wingsang. Captain R. J. Cain, from reserve, has gone master, Holhow. Mr. R. Turnbull, acting master, Holhow, is on leave. Mr. J. R. Clark, from reserve, has gone second officer, Sungkian.

Force of a Torpedo.
Some idea of the force of a torpedo was supplied in the Admiralty Court on December 6 by Mr. Justice Hill in awarding £2,450 to a number of vessels for salving the new, a Woodfield. The steamer is worth £160,000, and she was torpedoed on her maiden voyage in the English Channel and beached at Newhaven after services by a torpedo boat, an armed trawler, two tugs and other craft. "The damage was extraordinary," said the judge. "The torpedo passed right through the vessel from port to starboard, making a hole 40ft. long, bending out the plates sixfeet, and making other holes, from which the ship must have sunk had not the salvage services been promptly rendered." His lordship decided that £2,750 should be divided between the two tugs Alert and Joffre; Lieutenant Macmillan, of Torpedo boat 3, would be given £100, Lieutenant Barclay £50, the crew £350, and the armed trawler Glenboyne £200.

Cargo Lost in Missing Ships.
As there has been a certain amount of criticism respecting delays in the settlement of war-risk claims on cargo and of claims on account of cargo in missing ships, says "The Times," it is satisfactory to be able to record a recent case in which very prompt payments were made. A vessel which disappeared without trace while carrying cargo worth over £150,000 was duly posted at Lloyd's and within ten days of the documents in London the underwriters of the marine risks and the State War Risks Office had agreed each to pay, without prejudice, 50 per cent. of the amount insured. The object was, of course, to provide the assured with funds immediately, and so relieve them of any financial embarrassment while investigations into the circumstances of the loss were being made. The willingness to make these prompt payments may be regarded as typical of the desire of both the general body of marine underwriters and the State War Risks Office to facilitate matters for merchants in the case of missing ships. The pressure of work on the State Office has at times been very great indeed, but it is understood that as regards ordinary war risk losses, its settlements have now been brought very nearly up to date.

Enormous U.S.A. Shipbuilding Contracts.
The Shipping Board (says a Reuter's Washington telegram) announces that contracts have been entered into for tonnage exceeding 4,000,000 tons, comprising 345 steel, 58 composite, and 375 wooden vessels. In a statement made by Provost-Marshal Crowder it is pointed out that the Government aims at the establishment of the selective draft system. The Provost-Marshal asserts that every precaution possible will be taken in carrying out the new draft regulations to conserve the economic interests of the country, but the paramount duty of the Government is to raise an effective fighting force, and the decrease in the labour support must be adjusted otherwise than by shutting off recruiting. As greater inroads are made into the supply of man-power, America will be sending inferior men into the field. "It is certain," Mr. Crowder says, "that no man can urge in this day of trial and sacrifice that this nation should deliberately neglect to make itself effective in the field of military operations on the plea that our greatest contribution to the cause of humanity is the attainment of economic supremacy. To do so would be to relegate the United States to the role of suttler for the fighting nations. We shall, of course, increase our production in order to become more and more effective as a nation of supply. Our new armies will do all that may be expected of them to supply the armies of the Allies, but we shall not under that guise confine our participation in the conflict to making bread and butter and sending forth our men to the front."

ENJOY THE SUMMER
OF 1918 IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Golfing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and
Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable hotels and private homes

you can **Save real Money** if you
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE
NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN
SERVICES
LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also insurance of trip and baggage, literature, apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

For freight rates, through bills of lading, via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th, 1918.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "JACOB"

will leave on or about 4th March.

HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "VAN WAERWYCK"

will leave on or about 12th March.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 8th Feb., 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or, to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL POINTS
IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.

Steamer Late March.

For RATES and SPACE apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Post-Office Building,
Tel. 792 & 795.

Agents.

DELCO-LIGHT.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER.

For the Residence, Bungalow, Yacht & Houseboat, or any
place where it is impossible to obtain municipal electricity.

So simple that a child can operate it.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

SAFE.

AIR COOLED.

DIRECT CONNECTED.

SELF CRANKING.

SELF STOPPING.

SIMPLE OILING DEVICE.

SIMPLE MIXING VALVE.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

CAPACITY.

32 Volt system which is
shockless.
No water to be carried, and
greater efficiency of fuel.
No belts to break or slip.
By pressing a switch, en-
gine is electrically cranked.
When accumulator is fully-
charged engine stops.
Only one place to oil.
No carburetor to get out
of adjustment.
Operates economically on
Kerosene.
Generator will furnish 32-
16 C.P. lights continuously
and the 160 Ampere Accu-
mulator will carry an ad-
ditional 32-16 C.P. lamps
for eight hours.

SET NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE COME AND
WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Des- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Java and Singapore	Goentoer	J.C.J. L.	27, Feb.
Haiphong	Takaang	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	28, Feb.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	1, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	1, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	2, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	2, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4, Mar.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	4, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	5, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	9, Mar.
Kobe	Boeroe	J.C.J. L.	12, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	18, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	27, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30, Apr.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Hong-
kong Hotel Company Limited
will be held at the registered
office of the Company, Pedder
street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
the First day of March 1918, at
12 noon, when the proposed
resolution, which was passed at
the Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of the Company held on the
9th day of February 1918, will
be submitted for confirmation as
a special resolution.

That the Articles of As-
sociation be altered in manner
following—

(a) By the deletion of the
word "twice" in the second
line and the word "Half"
in the fourth line of Ar-
ticle No. 56.

(b) By the deletion of the
word "Half" in the first,
seventh and last lines;
the substitution of the
word "meeting" for "meet-
ings" in the eighth line;
and the insertion of the
word "an" between the
words "at" and "ordinary"
in the seventh line, of
Article No. 61.

(c) By the deletion of the
word "Half" in the third
and fifth lines and the
substitution of the word
"an" for "the" in the third
and fifth lines and the
word "meeting" for "meet-
ings" in the third and
sixth lines of Article No.
62.

(d) By the deletion of the
word "Half" and the
substitution of the word
"meeting" for "meetings"
in the first line of Article
No. 90.

(e) By the deletion of the
word "Half" wherever
appearing in Article No.
93.

(f) That the following clause
be inserted in Article 107
after Sub-clause (p) there-
of, namely, (p) a—

TO DEAL WITH RESERVE FUND.

(p) a. To employ the
reserve fund for the
time being or any
portion thereof in or
for all or any of the
following purposes,
that is to say, in
meeting contingen-
cies, in equalising
dividends, in paying
special dividends or
bonuses, in repair-
ing, improving and
maintaining any of
the property of the
Company, and in or
such other purposes
as the Directors
shall in their discre-
tion think conducive
to the interests of
the Company.

(g) By the deletion of the
word "Half" in the fourth
line of Article No. 111.
(h) By the deletion of the
word "Half" in the first
line of Article No. 126.
(i) By the substitution of
the word "Once" for "twice"
in the first line of Article
No. 129.

Dated the 18th day of February,
1918.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI COSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISH-
IDAKE, YOSHINO, HOSOKAWA, KANA-
ZUKA, SAKO, KANADA, SHIMIZU,
KAWAYAMADA, BIRAI and OTSUKA
Cellulose.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MUROMA, HAKODATE,
KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YLADI,
YOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MAONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. HORNED CO.,
LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"LUISE NIELSEN"

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th
March, at 5 P.M. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 4th March at
10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented within 10
days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

JOINT SERVICE

of the

"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOER."

having arrived from SAN
FRANCISCO, consignees of car-
go are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted af-
ter the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon the 2nd
March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 5th
March, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st March
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Meyerink, from New York.

Mulphico, from Chicago Ill.

Monsha Singh, from San
Francisco.

Musso Oriolo, from Milano.

J. E. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Increased Raiding and Artillerying

Paris, February 23.
A semi-official message says: Although reciprocal raid-
ing is increasing, denoting that preparations for the offen-
sive are becoming more marked, and the artillery duel has
also increased, nothing yet indicates that the enemy is on
the point of launching his offensive.

Lively Artillery Duels.

London, February 22.
A French communique says: There are lively artillery
duels along the whole front especially in the regions of the
Forest of Fion, Chevreaux, Chavignon, Bulle-du-
Meud and on the left of the Meuse. Our detachments in
Upper Alsace valiantly penetrated Pont Daspach and the
region north-west of Pachtelbas, destroyed German organisa-
tions, set fire to several dugouts, inflicted losses on the
enemy and brought back prisoners.

London, February 24.
A French communique says: There is fairly great artill-
erying in the regions of Vauxaillon, Chavignon, Bulle-du-
Meud and on the left of the Meuse. Our detachments in
Upper Alsace valiantly penetrated Pont Daspach and the
region north-west of Pachtelbas, destroyed German organisa-
tions, set fire to several dugouts, inflicted losses on the
enemy and brought back prisoners.

DAYLIGHT BILL FOR
ECONOMY.

What England Saved by Turning
Clock Back.

Fuel conservation is as vital to
the success of America's and her
co-belligerents' cause as food
conservation, according to Mr. C.
H. Larson, head of the U. S.
Motor Club, and whole-hearted
support should be given to the
Daylight Saving bill for that reason.
The Daylight Saving bill,
which will be called the "coal-
saving bill," Larson points out,
"because that phrase indicates
its real primary purpose. If that
large part of the public which
still regard daylight saving as a
fad could see in one pile the
300,000 tons of coal England
saved by turning the clock for-
ward in the summer of 1916,
those persons would cease their
opposition."

"The saving of gasoline and
oil, so wisely determined upon,
is simply the first step. The
summing of huge electric signs
during specified hours is another.
Why not take the great stride?
Why should factories' output be
limited, and gigantic manufactur-
ing enterprises be handicapped
when that coal may be conserved
in war, when the same end may be
gained in much easier and much

more efficient fashion? It is bet-
ter, both in theory and practice,
to use positive rather than nega-
tive measures. Why curtail
industry to save coal when mil-
lions of pounds can be saved
without that curtailment?

"This war cannot be won by
half-way methods. That has
certainly become transparently
plain even to the most optimistic.
No one is more confident than I
of the ultimate success of our
forces, but let us not forget fuel
economy in our sudden plunge
into endless, wearisome days.
Let us have this economy, too, in
the easiest and most practicable
manner. I feel sure that the
Daylight Saving bill for the
United States will be enacted
into law very quickly in the
approaching session of
Congress, but organised aid will
insure the passage of this passage
of this legislation. President
Marks, of the Borough of Manhat-
tan, who has advocated daylight
saving for years, through the as-
sociation of which he is head, is
to be commended heartily for his
splendid and sturdy fight in this
field. Now that the bill has the
endorsement of President Wilson
and Dr. Garfield, Federal Fuel
Administrator, I think we may
expect different treatment from
that of the last Congress, when
the measure died in committee in
the House after being sanctioned
by the Senate."

NOTICES.

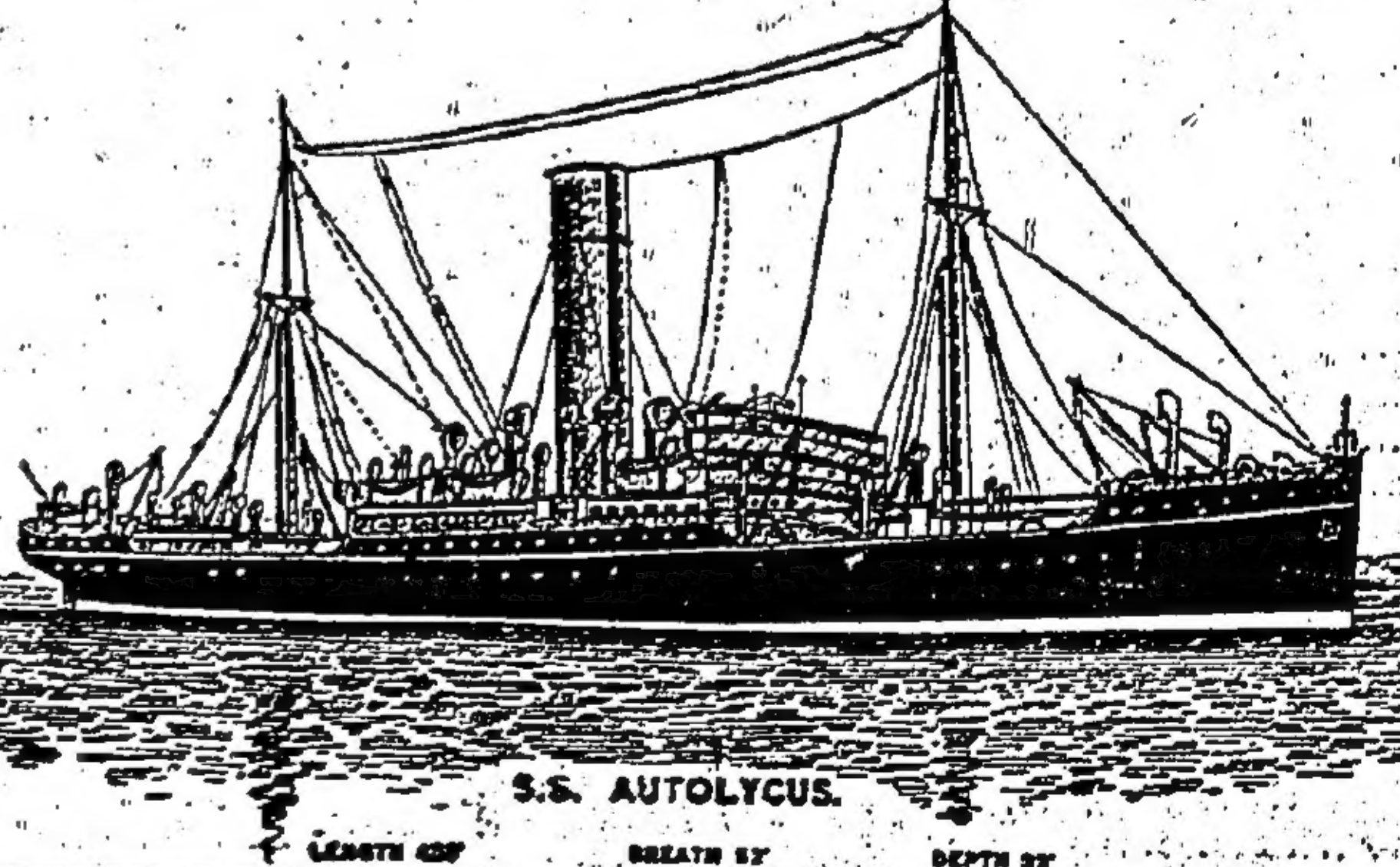
THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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TELEGRAPHIC AD.
"TAIKOOKOCK"



SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong's Emporium
and Exporters

The Largest Modern Dept.

Store in the East.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST
IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden

PRICES MODERATE.

TELEPHONE 1947 and 1948



COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Australian Ban on Fertiliser.
The Japanese Consul General in Sydney reports to the Foreign Office that under date of 24th instant the Australian Government has prohibited the export of organic and superphosphate fertilisers, except under permit by the competent Minister. Japan Chronicle.

Tool Steel for China.
An interesting inquiry to reach New York early last month came from China, through Manning, Maxwell & Moore, who are understood to have sold machine tools for the Orient, calling for 1,600 tons of Bessemer and 600 tons of foundry iron; but there is small prospect of any iron being secured for export at this time. Some resales of Bessemer amounting to about 5,000 tons have been made recently in Pittsburgh to needy domestic consumers.

Hankow Trade.
The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce Journal for January 30 says:—Exports.—This market has been quiet with very little business passing. Oil and fat have been in greater demand for America; but at limits that rendered business impossible. Cotton is still firm, but in small supply; Hides and goat-skins are firmer, the former as a result of activities on the part of Chinese speculators, while for the latter there has been a slight demand from America. Tallow and wood oil are steady, but supplies uncertain on account of the local political situation. Demand from Italy continues, but although the N. Y. K. have advertised a steamer for Genoa, there is no tonnage space available. Plum gallnuts are firm on account of local demand. Yarn.—This market continues quiet but firm, with no business doing and no clearances. There has been some inquiry for 16's and 20's yarn, but no business has resulted. Local Japanese prices for 16's are still about 11.5 per bale under Shanghai limits. The advance of the Southern troops is having a disquieting effect, and local business in general is suffering in consequence.

Coal Famine in Japan.
The cost of coal in Japan has risen and even coal dealers are troubled. They complain that the railways are operating unsatisfactorily and that huge stocks are accumulated at coal fields while in the market coal is unobtainable at normal cost. The ruling prices of coal in the market are a few yen above the prices obtained at the close of last year, causing much trouble to industrial workers, reports the Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, February 1. Lately silk reeler have passed a resolution that unless the Government takes some steps towards relieving the silk industry will suffer a great deal from the famine prices of coal. According to a coal dealer the reduced carrying facilities have made the situation so acute. In Kishida mines more than 500,000 tons of coal are accumulated. Although at present the railway authorities are trying to send these stocks to industrial centres with all the means in their power, the results of their efforts will not be in evidence very soon, it is believed.

Egyptian Cotton.
It is very curious how the Japanese Press always jumps to the conclusion that any sort of restriction must be aimed at the Japanese exorbitant. Recently the Japan Chronicle mentioned the new passport rules in the United States as a case in point. There is also the embargo on Egyptian cotton. Now we learn that this fibre may be exported nowhere but to Britain—not, as the Japanese report had it, to any Allied country except Japan. Why these reports should always be made is very difficult to understand. It denotes a morbid sensitiveness and suspiciousness. The case of the Egyptian cotton is one, however, which will touch Japan rather closely, for some ships have lately been sent to Port Said, there to discharge their French cargo and presumably take Egyptian cotton in return. Part of the profits of these voyages will be lacking now, but this does not justify the statement made that Japan is alone aimed at.

DOOMED HUN PIRATES.

Why U-Boats May Surrender.

Are the Kaiser's "U" boats likely to follow the example of some of his land forces during the recent fighting and voluntarily surrender themselves?

This, says a special correspondent of the Daily Express, in a letter from Amsterdam, was the somewhat startling suggestion put to me by a man who may reasonably claim to know something of the governing conditions of the German submarine service. "For the last two months," said my informant, "the U-boats have been putting to sea under very peculiar conditions. The commander and his second start armed to the teeth. The men, on the other hand, are stripped and submitted to a minute search for weapons before every embarkation. From some of the vessels all the rifles and other small arms and small arm ammunition have been removed, but they are kept securely locked in their racks, and the key is in the commander's pocket. "The reason for all these drastic precautions is to be found in the spirit of the men at present serving Germany beneath the water."

"I will give you the psychological experience of the German submarine sailor. After his course of special training for the work he makes his first trip. His vessel has one or two narrow escapes, from disaster, but returns safely to her base. The sailor goes ashore for his short leave, spends his pay, and enjoys himself. Then he makes a second trip, and again returns after again escaping death by inches.

"Gradually it begins to dawn on him that luck of this kind cannot hold out for ever, and that eventually his fate is certain. From the moment that this realization forces itself upon him his duty becomes a veritable nightmare. He sets sail on each new cruise with the conviction that it will be his last. In the language of the English soldier, he is perpetually going over the top, and his period of strain is much more lengthy and nerve-racking than that of the land fighter.

"The effect on his mind is easily to be understood. He begins to cast about him for some means of escape from this branch of the service, but he quickly realises that his only chance of escape is that of capture and imprisonment either by an enemy or a neutral Power. It is this longing for capture which sends him to sea helpless and unarmed, while his officers bridle with the means of enforcing obedience and discipline.

"Every U-boat commander now has to face an added danger—that of his own men, who may see the first opportunity of taking control of his vessel and delivering it to the enemy in exchange for their own lives."

GERMANS ON M. CLEMENCEAU.

One of the Moral Investigators of the War.

Amsterdam, Nov. 10.—A Berlin telegram gives the following Press comments on the Clemenceau Cabinet:

Vossische Zeitung:—The sharpest war Cabinet imaginable to-day has relieved the Painleve Government. It is Clemenceau, by the Socialists, brought down by the Socialists, the President falls too. M. Poincare is taking his fortune on the last trump.

Lokalanzeiger:—The famous united front is cracking at every joint. Just as in Great Britain Mr. Lloyd George has to fight for his existence, so M. Poincare's successor in Paris will have to strain every nerve to stay off the complete fiasco of the war policy of the Western Powers, which has so long been a possibility. Once again the great crisis. The American name into power. He will be the political task set him, just as formerly he always showed him, self incapable of accomplishing positive work.

Berliner Tageblatt:—M. Clemenceau's political personalities

HOTEL MENUS.

Contrast Between the Rich and Poor.

Sir Arthur Yapp, interviewed recently on his statement concerning the extravagant and extensive menus in large hotels and restaurants, said: "They keep within the law, but what is done in this. Supposing I go to one of these hotels and have a dinner a la carte. First of all I get soup, then I get either a fish or an egg dish. Supposing I choose eggs and like them, I can have a second helping—they are not rationed. That has nothing to do with the expensive food which the working class cannot get. "It is not merely a question of food saving. That is the first thing, but in the aggregate what is over-eaten does not amount to a tremendous lot in such places. It is the psychological effect of the thing that I am up against and I think it mockery for me to go to the workers, whose wives have been waiting in queues to get the necessities of life, when these are never missing in this West End hotels, and when they know that if they had the money they could get such things easily."

Sir A. Yapp denied that he was in any way engaged in class warfare; there was no truth at all in such statements. Sir Arthur Yapp stated that he proposed to visit the poorer districts to probe the question of food queues. The movement is opportune, if it has not been too long delayed, for it is obvious that the most elaborate schemes of rationing will not solve the problem of distribution which is the most pressing of all.

The tradesmen themselves are endeavouring to stem the number of queues, if one may judge by notices to be seen in certain districts of London that on certain days sugar will not be sold at their establishments. They have also done another thing—announced that children will not be served on any day.

This may be intended to prevent two or more children getting served with an article the supply of which is limited, but it is very hard on poor families where the mother is at work all day and cannot spare the time, without pecuniary loss, of spending hours in queues.

In Birmingham there are long queues daily outside grocers and provision shops. Lord Rhonda has been appealed to for a large allowance to the city on the ground that it is being fed on the basis of its pre-war population, whereas the many thousands of munition workers brought in greatly exceed the military enlistments.

The shortage of food supplies at Birmingham has become so serious that yesterday several provision stores were unable to open. Other shops display large notices announcing "No tea, butter, margarine, or sugar."

U. S. MOTOR TRANSPORT EST.

A Big Undertaking.

Six more U. S. army truck trains left Detroit recently en route to the seaboard. At almost the exact time the first army train was rolling into Baltimore on December 28, completing the journey overland from Detroit, the American Government gave unofficial notice to prepare 180 more three-ton and six-ton carriers for immediate travel under their own power.

As fast as the drivers, cooks, mechanics, and other men of the personnel arrived from army cantonnements and training camps the trains were made up. It was expected that all six would be under way within a week.

"The trip just completed, while in the nature of a test of the idea involved, apparently proved satisfactory and practical," says the Detroit Free Press in its concluding article of a series covering the trip day by day. "The trucks made an average run of 48 miles a day for 11 days over snow-filled and ice-covered roads. At times they ploughed through drifts six feet deep. In Pittsburgh, 200,000 people turned out to see the trucks enter the Steel City."

"Commenting on the initial trip, which was the first of its kind, the paper says that the trucks are a big step towards the solution of the problem of transporting troops and supplies to the front."

U. S. WAR STAMPS.

Sold Out in Ten Minutes.

The American Postal at Shanghai has established a record, which, when it is known in the United States, will cause the postmasters of the same class much of the N. C. Daily News. Offices in America may find a greater number of War Stamps in a week or in a day, as in San Francisco, \$1,000,000 worth were sold at Shanghai on 10 minutes.

In yesterday's paper announced in a "Fry to Day" paragraph that stamps would be placed on Saturday morning. They had been ordered on the eve of New Year and yesterday's first opportunity to place before the public. Applicants on hand when the window opened at 9 o'clock and at 9 o'clock the entire supply had sold. All day straggling applicants, with cheques, drafts, American bank notes, begged opportunity to invest in the War Savings Certificates, but to be disappointed.

There were a few left, but as these of redeemable and are exchangeable only for the certificates, were not in demand. For those who buy them will have claim on the new lot of stamps when they are received. Everett, the Postmaster, sitting to the Department of ordering a large quantity of certificates, for the reserves of which applications were received in advance.

The United States Savings Certificates are redeemable in five years, and at 1.25 value. They are sold in February at \$4.13, in May 4.14, April 4.15, and in June price increasing one cent until during the next period. They may be redeemed at any time before maturity at the cost price for the cash they are cashed. This is the equivalent of four per cent interest compounded quarterly. Wrappers numbered serially are provided, with places for 20 stamps of \$5 ea. The Thrift stamps, intended for less wealthy communities, of 25 cent denomination, are exchangeable for the certificate stamps.

The new lot of certificates, ordered by Postmaster Everett in proportion to Shanghai's ability to buy, are expected for at least two months.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

DISCOUNT.

PREMIUM.

ARBITRAGE.

SPOT.

FORWARD.

AT PAR.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

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LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

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Capital (Paid up) — 4,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — Andre Berthelot.

General Manager — A. J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UPPER CABLE.

DOWN CABLE.

SUNDAY.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Home Property, and Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

PROPERTY, REVENUE, and other securities.

(Notes and Particulars on application.)

For the Office of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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(Notes and Particular

SAVE YOUR
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IN
"Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or CREAM

RAZOR BLADES

GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

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Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of 1/2 doz.

NOTICES.

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FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



FROM THE PULPIT.

Character and Environment.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"But then hast a few names even in Sardia, which have not defiled their garments, and they shall walk with Me in white, for they are worthy." Rev. 3/4.

The word "even" is omitted in the R.V., but the context fully justifies it. The state of the Sardia Church seems to have been the worst of the whole seven to which Christ addressed these messages.

In the messages to the other Churches there is some tender word to the worst of them, some excellence is recognised, or at least some extenuation. But in Sardia the Lord does not see a single point to praise, and His message is unrelieved warning and condemnation.

There are however individuals to be singled out by contrast, and so far sunk is the Church that these "few" have won a victory in escaping its defilement.

Correspondingly their reward is escape from the common rejection:—"I will not blot their names out of the book of life."

To keep oneself unspotted from the world is a difficult though essential part of "pure religion and undefilement." But what of keeping oneself unspotted from the Church? Where with shall purity be preserved amid salt which itself has lost its savour? When the church, which is the training ground of character, is itself impure, little need be looked for in its ranks which can satisfy the Searcher of hearts. A corrupt Church is the worst of moral contaminations, especially when, as with Sardia, it shows a fair front and has a name to live though it be dead. Yet "even in Sardia" there were those who walked with the Lord in white. They were few, and probably among the least known. It was not they whose position and reputation gave the Sardia Church the name which it had among the seven.

It is customarily spoken of as Sardia, not without pride, that this man, and that man attends there—persons of distinction whose adhesion is thought to be some sort of compliment to the gospel; and to reflect, one knows not how, some undefined lustre upon their fellow-members. If people knew better what they are talking about they would change their respect of persons into respect for personality. The white flowers of blameless life are apt to be passed unseen in our crude appreciations, and overlooked in our sweeping condemnations also. "Then hast a few names even Sardia"—that is one of the bottom facts which tell. Were the worst that is said of the Churches true, this remains true of the worst of them, that the real thing exists and survives, and not all the tares of formality and unreality are able to crush it out entirely.

This is perhaps the ultimate testimony, the presence and power of grace in that Church, not that religion can flourish where things are favourable, but that it cannot be killed out anywhere. The thing which can persist even in Sardia is "perceived to have a potency. The corruptions of the Church are a hard-worn argument against its Divine origin, and the limit which is set to those corruptions is the only answer to the argument. So far they may come—often it has been a long way—but no farther. The inroad of the Kingdom of darkness is checked at a point.

Even in the darkest ages the fire has never failed to burn somewhere, a smoking flax it may be, but not quite to be put out. Piety did not fail when it was driven from the councils of Kings and the thrones of ecclesiastics. In anointed quarters it held root and gathered strength—in the chambers of students, the hut of the herdsman, the cell of a monk, the nursery of some honourable woman. So sure is this that if God in His providence should permit the entire fabric of organised Christianity to break up to-morrow, a Christian might look on without trepidation. The truth would not perish though every one of the golden candlesticks had been moved out of its place. It would

rain fresh and pure from which remained un- and faithful, which, in Sardia, had not their garments.

ing the reference beyond this there is a general try to be insisted on. Man is than his environment. Oh, is not the more product of things. Personality is more circumstances. "You have that there is such a thing as the grace of God." So said that man to a well-known worker who himself tells of a meeting on the house, the poor, where it had been that no child could possibly brought up to decency, no-roomed dwelling. The felt hurt because he himself had been so brought up, hints being miserably poor; no family, said he, was trained to be more or self respecting. Nought ought to be satisfied to be continuing, any more we should be satisfied to be Churches drop to the evil of that in Sardia. But in that of all the efforts for improvement one does seem at times to be reproach, "You have forgotten that there is such a thing as the grace of God," because are looking at alterations in conditions of life for which can only come from judgment in this conduct of it.

Nothing ever can be substituted for God, and character at the root of the result of conditions and circumstances than many suppose. Life is always greater than biological theories. Personality is always breaking the bonds set for it on the right and the left. Human beings will not keep to the lines laid out for them, refuse to obey, and conduct themselves according to rule of expectation. Dealing with character and personality you are dealing with what is essentially uncalculable, and you cannot undertake that they will turn out this way or that. So in the gipsy tent there grows up Christian evangelist, while from the prophet's home there may come a vagabond, and all you can say about it is that the wind blows whither it listeth. The well-meaning, earnest minded reformer forgetting that there is such a thing as the grace of God, forgets also how complex and uncalculable is human character, says that decency is impossible, or to mention goodness, in conditions as such and such. The man who has in through it all in his own person corrects him, and helps the poor have frequent cause to feel, that his class has been labelled. Heredity and environment account for many things, but they no more account for contradictory phenomena of human character to-day than it did days when the same parents had the same surroundings, reared brothers as unlike one another as Cain and Abel.

"Even in Sardia," I have found myself saying once and again when happily reminded that there is such a thing as the grace of God, and that it can produce, not indeed a crop of grapes from a clump of thorns, but lilies upon a mud bank. It is possible for a Christian to lead a blameless life through the indwelling, sanctifying Spirit anywhere that duty calls him. Indeed what is the good of being a Christian if you can only be one in given circumstances? What is the good of being a Christian, say in England or Scotland if you do not carry it out in Hongkong? People will sometimes tell me they admit they don't live much of a life here, but when they go back home again they will take once more to the old paths. They won't. They will find they have lost the aptitude, and worst of all, the liking.

Wider than the bounds of Christendom, happily, is the region wherein pure souls are to be found in seemingly unlikely places, souls upon whose native sweetness and goodness the floods of surrounding immortality are goodness leave surprisingly little of their foul deposit. Each are some of those "other sheep" whom the Saviour speaks of, not of any of our folds, whose ear is attuned to the voice of the Good Shepherd when they walk with Me in white.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 25d. 11h. 12m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations. The anticyclone has probably moved to the east of Japan, and a depression is indicated over the lower Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.03 inch against an average of 1.97 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gay Road	E. winds, moderate; fair, fog or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 26, 1918.

TIDE TABLE.

From 25th Feb. to 3rd Mar.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Feb. 25	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Feb. 26	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Feb. 27	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Feb. 28	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Mar. 1	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Mar. 2	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Mar. 3	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15

in morning. a afternoon.

hear it. Let no one pass sweeping judgments on whole races or nations as bad all alike, in the lamp and in the specimen. Look close enough, and with the eye of Christ, and you will see Christward hearts "even in Sardia" the heathen city, though not within its Church. At home or abroad, in city or country, in the slum or in Belgravia you will search in vain, if you do it with Christ's eyes, for the spot in which there is not character that is better than its surroundings, whether these be the snares of riches, the sordidness of want, or whatever else may war against the soul. What you will fail to find wherever sought for is the place or class or condition in which the "grace of God" has not some fair sweet fruit to show:—

"In the darkest spot of earth, some love is found."
May our eyes be ever open to perceive them, the undefiled, the true, who walk with Christ in white "even in Sardia!" And what our eyes perceive may our feet be swift to follow, for the truth we have been considering will only be our condemnation unless scope is given it in our own lives. There are few commoner or deadlier delusions than the notion many have that if they were situated in such or such a way they could and would enter upon a Christian course of life. One has come, reluctantly, to be dubious about the real sincerity of this common plea, but as to its commonness one has no doubt at all. Yet in point of fact the best Christians are not and never have been those for whom it seems easiest. We see some who seem to have everything in their favour fail, while others with everything apparently against them show a profession free from stain. Let the man who is tempted of the devil through the glib talk and feeble tendency of the time to despair of rising above his surroundings and himself, and to excuse himself from attempting to rise above them, remember that there is such a thing as the grace of God, and that for him no less than others it is available.

"Greater" says the gospel for our encouragement, is He that is in you than he that is in the world. [The world at its worst may be girdled under foot by the Church at its weakest.] "Then hast a few names, even in Sardia, which have not defiled their garments, and they shall walk with Me in white."

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

AGAIN TO-NIGHT. AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

OUR GREAT PROGRAMME.

at 9.15 p.m.

Location:—CAUSEWAY BAY

Behind The French Convent Block of Buildings

Return of the Popular Favourites

BIGGER, BETTER, BRIGHTER THAN EVER

HARMSTON'S

The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega

OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

Our Menagerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra,

Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

Matinees: Wednesday & Saturday afternoons

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.

when Children will be admitted all half price to all parts

of the Circus.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:

FULL BOX SIX SEATS ... \$15.00 SECOND CHAIRS ... \$1.50
SINGLE SEAT, BOX ... 3.00 STALLS ... 1.00
FIRST CHAIRS ... 2.00 GALLERY ... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the

\$1 & \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. DAILY.

W. Harmston, C. M. Bruce, R. Alton & W. Symons.

Proprietor, Band Master, Agents.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

PROGRAMME FOR FEB. 26, 27, 28, 1918.

To-night! 9.15 Performance To-night!

"THE GREAT SECRET."

11th and 12 Episodes

Entitled

"A SHOT IN THE DARK" and "CAUGHT IN THE WEB."

Pathe's American Gazette.

AND

Various Comics.

Watch for the opening date of

"THE FATAL RING" with PEARL WHITE

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

RACE MEETING, 1918.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WED-

NESDAY & SATURDAY.

(OFF-DAY).

February, 27th, 28th, 29th and

2nd March.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to

the GRAND STAND &

ENCLOSURE may be obtained

from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh,

Limited, or at the Gate. Price

\$10 for the Meeting (excluding

the Off-Day), or \$4 per day.

Tickets for the Off-Day, \$3.

No one admitted without a

Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket

Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course,

Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the

pleasure of the presence of

the LADIES at the GRAND

STAND and the ENCLOSURE

during the Race.

A Stand and Enclosure will be

reserved for Members and Mem-

bers' Wives and Families, Tickets

for which are being sent out by

Messrs. Linstead and Davis, the

Secretaries and Treasurers with

the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced

to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be

reserved as in recent years for

Chinese Ladies and their Female

attendants in the Stand erected

on the plot of ground next to the

Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

A PROPO of the above. Mem- bers are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Hongkong.